The People's Press.

Vol. XVII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 19, 1869. No. 29.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY L. V. BLUM.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy, 1 year	$2 00
" 6 months, ...	1 00
" 3 months, ...	75

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POETRY.

To-Day and To-Morrow.

"Don't tell me of to-morrow;
Give me the man who'll say,
That when a good deed's to be done,
Let's do the deed to-day.
We may all command the present
If we act and never wait;
But repentance is the phantom
Of a past that comes too late.

Don't tell me of to-morrow;
There is much to do to-day,
That can never be accomplished,
If we throw the hours away.
Every moment has its duty,
Who the future can foretell?
Then why put off till to-morrow,
What to-day can do as well?

Don't tell me of to-morrow;
If we look upon the past,
How much that we have left to do
We cannot do at last!
To-day,—it is the only time,
For all on this frail earth.
It takes an age to form a life,
A moment gave it birth.

Miscellaneous.

The Wealth of Spanish Churches.

In an article on this subject, the *Echo* says: "The Spanish churches contain more weight in gold, silver and jewels than all the other cathedrals in Europe.—Vast riches in gold and silver ingots and precious stones, were brought into Spain after the Mexican war, in the time of Herman Cortez, and though some of them were stolen by the French during the Peninsular War, an immense quantity still remains. In the Cathedral of Burgos, which is not the richest in gold and gems, the principal statue of the Virgin wears a jeweled crown, and before it lamps of massive silver are always burning. The sacristy contains numerous priestly vestments embroidered in gold and pearls, white cups, vases, salvers and caskets, studded with gems, adorn the shelves of this sacerdotal storehouse. The little black wooden image of the Virgin, in the church of Atocha, near Madrid, has a richer wardrobe than that possessed by any Queen, and jewels of immense value. It has a crown of diamonds presented by Isabell II, necklaces, bracelets and other ornaments in great value. Its gorgeous mantles—so covered with embroidery in gold and pearls, that the velvet is scarcely visible—fill the safes along the sides of the sacristy, and as the wedding costume worn by any member of the royal family is the perquisite of this statue, its wealth has always been increasing. Among the treasures of the Cathedral of Valencia, and side by side with the first shirt worn by the infant Jesus, and the skeleton of one of the Holy Innocents, is the "golden comb of the Virgin." It is of antique form and workmanship, with teeth on both sides and is richly jeweled. A beautiful casket, in the same cathedral, contains the *santo calix*, or cup used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper. It is of fine onyx, studded with gems of rare value; has two golden handles, and a stand of the same metal.—These treasures are not of great value, but they are of peculiar interest, if only as showing how blind to all probability or inquiry the Spanish bigotry which reveres them has become. In the sacristy of the splendid Cathedral of Toledo—a vast and magnificent saloon, painted by Luc Jordan in the seventeenth century—there are four statues of massive silver, representing the four quarters of the world, each figure leaning on a globe. The Custodia, or keeping-place for the Host, is more than nine feet high wrought of massive gold and silver, literally incrusted with diamonds and other very valuable precious stones. Among the ornaments of the Virgin del Sagrario, an image which is much venerated, is a royal crown of pure gold, studded with large diamonds and emeralds, with bracelets to match. She once possessed a necklace of diamonds of almost priceless value, but it was stolen by Mendizibel, during the civil war, and given by him to his mistress. Her mantles are of gold brocade, embroidered with large pearls, and the altar on which she stands is of solid silver. Behind her is an octagonal chapel containing riches, in jewels, crosses, vases, and statues, that would go far toward the purchase of a principality. In the cathedral, hundreds of priests appear in robes of gold and silver tissues, and under-dresses of the richest lace and most costly needlework. The canons wear jeweled collars of great value, such for value as has never been worn at Rome, but upon the person of the pontiff himself. A list of the treasures of Neustra Senora de Monsterrat, fills a volume. Most of the Roman Catholic sovereigns of Europe, with countless princes and nobles, have made some offering to this doll; but it is a curious fact that, while cardinals, archbishops and bishops have presented costly robes, lamps, and jewels, the Popes, with the exception of Adrian VI, who offered a lamp and 200 ducats, have contented themselves with sending others to the sanctuary, and granting them indulgences. In the centre of the principal chapel there are two silver lamps, each of which weighs one hundred and twenty-five pounds, presented by Philip II, (of Smithfield memory,) and Philip IV; a third lamp, exquisitely chased, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, was given by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in 1669. A silver ship, weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds, of most delicate and beautiful workmanship, was the gift of the Marquesa de Castel Rodrigo in 1682. A lamp, value 600 ducats, was presented by the Queen of Henry IV of France. All these objects are of pure silver, together with the front and the five steps of the grand altar, and besides these treasures, there is a throne of the same metal. On high festival days, twenty-four candelabra are wheeled out from the sacristy, and stand before the grand altar; all are of solid silver and twelve of them are five feet high; six silver candlesticks, thirty-two inches high, are used for the daily service. There are three silver crosses borne in the procession, adorned with jewels, the largest of which weighs ever one hundred pounds; two rods of silver gilt, one with an emerald of great value, twenty-six chalices, and nine salvers. But these are nothing when compared with the gems. The image of the Virgin Mary has three crowns almost covered with diamonds, emeralds, sapphires and rubies presented by different worshippers. One of these crowns was made by a Flemish monk in the convent, who spent twenty-seven years in the fabrication of this and a similar one for the image of the infant Jesus. Nearly as rich in church treasures is Seville. During the processions of the Holy Week, when all the churches send out statues larger than life, an almost incalculable amount of treasure is displayed. These wooden images are more than royally appareled, for some of the velvet robes are twenty feet long, and so covered with pearls and gold embroidery that no human being could sustain their weight. One of the mantles is of dark blue velvet and gold and was presented by the late Queen of the French, Marie Amelie. Almost the whole figure is dazzling with jewels, and the statues from the principal churches have always a crown of diamonds. Some of the processions go through the streets at night, and, on these occasions, the platforms on which the groups of images are borne, are lighted with hundreds of silver lamps.

Lynch Law---A Terrible Tragedy in Tennessee.

We clip the following particulars of midnight murders perpetrated in Dyersburg, Tenn., on the night of the 5th of Feb., from *Neal's State Gazette*, published in that place.

"In our last issue we stated that three men, James Evans, Giles Moody and Bud Evans, were being tried in this place, charged with horse stealing, and that it was supposed they belonged to a well-organized band of outlaws that have for some time been a terror to this section of country. Up to Friday night their trial had not been concluded, and they were remanded to jail until the next morning, being in the custody of Sheriff Shaw and a guard of seven men. At about one o'clock the next morning (Saturday) the jail was quietly surrounded by about one hundred and fifty armed men, disguised, and commanded by three officers. One-half of the mysterious visitors were dismounted, the remainder on horseback, all uniformed in black trimmed with white, each man having a wide white band around his hat.—Their appearance at the jail was sudden, and the sheriff saw at a glance to resist was madness. He and his guards surrendered, were relieved of their arms, and, together with the jailor, were placed under guard fronting the midnight cavalcade.—The jail keys were secured, and the prisoners taken out one at a time, each having his arms tied behind his back with a long white rope, which was allowed to drag the ground.

After the prisoners were placed near the sheriff and his guards, the men who had taken upon themselves the awful responsibility of dooming three human beings to instant death took up their silent march, not an unnecessary word being spoken by either party. At the wooden bridge that spans the Forked Deer at this place they halted. A few minutes were given the prisoners—Bud Evans, Giles Moody and James Evans—for prayer, after which a detail of eight men was allotted to each as executioners. Each of the prisoners was then stationed at a different point, several yards apart, when the fatal signal was given and the details fired their dreadful volley, and Moody and James Evans fell dead in their tracks, pierced with a dozen balls. Bud Evans was only wounded, and he ran a hundred yards, uttering such yells as can only come from the doomed and despairing. He was pursued and shot, dying in front of Mr. Alfred Steven's residence.—The sheriff and his guard were now released, and in ten minutes the masked horsemen, who had executed their horrible work with a stillness, coolness and military precision that was truly surprising, had entirely disappeared in various directions. After they had left, the sheriff, together with such citizens as had been aroused by the firing, went for Esquire Sampson, when an inquest was held over the bodies of the slaughtered men, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. The dead bodies were taken to the court-house where a large crowd of excited and wondering men viewed the ghastly spectacle until the remains were conveyed to their homes, about ten miles from Dyersburg. And thus ended the most frightful tragedy that stains the history of Dyer county, the perpetrators of which are supposed to be non-residents of this county.

A Night of Horror in a Lunatic Assylum ---Shocking Murder at Blackwell's Island.

The "Lodge"—by which appellation the small three story building set apart for the worst or more rabid of lunatics on the west end of this island, is known—was the scene of a most shocking affair some time during Friday night last, by which the life of a poor demented creature was taken by another, in a moment of frenzy, and the deed was mainly owing to the apparent mismanagement of the authorities in not properly guarding against the danger to which the inmates of the institution are at present so much exposed. The facts in the case are as follows: There are about 1,300 inmates in the four structures set apart for lunatics on the island in question all of which are occupied, the "Lodge" being filled to repletion. The accommodations here are so meagre that it has been found necessary for several months past, in order to meet the demands of the increase in the number of the unfortunates, to cause their sleeping two in a cell, instead of one as heretofore, when the patients are dangerous, and liable to do bodily harm to one another. Each of these apartments is furnished with an iron bedstead and a wooden tub, "kid," of heavy oak, such utensils being essential. The patients are locked up in their rooms at six o'clock each evening, and are not released again until five o'clock the next morning. On Friday night one of the female lunatics confined in this department arose from her couch, and in a paroxism of madness seized the heavy tub at the side of the cot, and raising it above her head, brought it down with terrific force upon the skull of her sleeping comrade, crushing in and killing her instantly. The shrieks and howlings in the lunatic asylum are so familiar to the ears of their keepers as to attract little or no attention at any period during the night; hence, if any noise was made by the victim in her struggles, it was not noticed. At five o'clock, when the female keeper of the ward in which the horrible affair took place threw open the door of her cell, great was her horror [illegible] the maniac murderess and companion lying side by side in [illegible] cot, a ghastly spectacle indeed. The bed clothing was saturated with blood, which dripped slowly from the pendant covering and streamed over the floor of the room, while the brains of the dead woman, which had been literally scooped out with the fingers of the murderess, lay scattered about and bespattered the walls. The demented woman was immediately removed from the cell, and the circumstances attending the affair were kept so strictly private as to elude the observation of nearly every one about the place. The remains of the deceased, whose name has not yet transpired, were coffined quietly and expeditiously, and were interred without delay. She was about twenty-six years of age, and had neither friend nor relation living in this vicinity. The murderess is of course irresponsible for the act. The facts narrated above have been obtained from an employee of the asylum, but the names of the parties concerned in the tragedy were not disclosed.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Small-Pox Remedy.

A correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) *Herald* writes as follows: "I herewith append a receipe, which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small-pox, though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this receipe as a panacea for small-pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is a receipe as I have used it and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure the small-pox: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove, (digitalis,) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mixed with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If counties would compel their physians to use this, there would be no need of pesthuses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease.

In the Recorder's Court at New Orleans the other day, a merry-faced and bright-eyed Milesian was arraigned for disorderly conduct.

The Judge inquired very angrily, "if he was not ashamed to be there?"

"'Pon my soul, I am, yer honor."

"You are in very disreputable company."

"I know it, yer honor."

"It is shameful."

"Too true," was the penitent rejoinder.

"If I permit you to go this time will you ever be caught in such company again?"

"Not unless yer honor sends for me," was the reply.

When you want a warm bath and can't pay for one, just pull your neighbor's nose and you'll soon be in hot water.

Items.

Debates in the Louisiana Legislature are conducted partly in English, partly in French, and sometimes in German.

A writer who enjoys handling huge figures, estimates the amount of human blood wasted up to date, by the wars of the whole world, at 350,000 pipes.

John Riven, of Colchester, Conn., died recently at the age of 104 years. He left 15 children, 82 grandchildren, 107 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

Retrenchment is the order of the day in England. The army, navy, coast-guard, and all other branches of the public service, are to be pruned down. About 14,000 men will be discharged from the army, navy-yard and dock-yard.

An Italian has published seven dances illustrative of the seven cardinal sins. They are called Pride Scottische, Avarice Mazourka, Luxury Waltz, Anger Gallop, Gluttony Quadrille, Envy Polka, Lazy March. This is in imitation of Eugene Sue's seven stories founded on these seven sins.

India has had a curious railway accident. An elephant seeing the red light and the smoke, concluded that the noisy locomotive was an enemy to be summarily demolished. He accordingly placed himself on the track, and met the strange creature head on with trunk and tusks. The result was a dead elephant and seven cars capsized.

Prussia has a new gun that fires 13 shots in 36 seconds, and every one is warranted to hit.

A young lady, living near Atlanta, Ga., it is said, has four suitors, aged respectively 13, 18, 35, and 60. She is herself, 24.

One of the soldiers who shot Marshall Ney, in 1812, died on the 1st of January, 1860, at the advanced age of 92 years, at the poor-house of the city of Metz, France.

Fifteen hundred women in Centre county, Pa., have appended their signs manual, to a petition praying the courts to grant no more liquor licenses.

Mrs. Lincoln is said to be engaged in writing memoirs of her times.

New York has 70 banks, with $70,000,000 capital, held by $30,000 shareholders.

The winter of 1868-9 is said to have been at sea, the most tempestuous on record.

A New York bride recently had a New York hotel gixen her as a wedding gift.

Nearly five thousand emigrants arrived at the port of New York last month.

There are 50,000 members and 448 churches of the Baptist faith in Pennsylvania.

Grasshoppers have made their appearance, in immense numbers, near Waco, Texas.

Labor in Florida is scarce, and planters are sending to Georgia and Carolina for hands.

A schoolmate of John and Charles Wesley, aged 104 years, is living in Brooklyn.

The annual earnings of the washerwomen of the United States are said to amount to forty millions of dollars.

In Otsego, New York, an estate of $3,000 has just been settled. The heirs get $3 apiece. The balance went to "costs" and the lawyers.

Clark county, Indiana, has 81 schoolhouses—64 frame and 17 log.

Immense quantities of wheat are still held by Minnesota farmers. They refuse to sell at present prices.

Charleston, on the Kenawha, has been selected by the Legislature of West Virginia, as the capital of the State.

Gen. Sherman's friends have purchased for him Gen. Grant's House, in Washington, including the furniture. Possession given on the 5th inst.

General Early, Senator Mason and Gen. John C. Breckenridge have all returned to the United States.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported that President Johnson's proclamation of amnesty, issued last December, was an act exceeding the constitutional authority of the Executive.

The Kansas Senate has refused suffrage to the negro—defeated the proposition to amend their State constitution by striking out the word "white," by a vote of 17 to 14.

It is stated that President Johnson will visit Tennessee, after the 4th inst., to arrange his affairs, and about the 1st of April sail on a visit to Europe.

Capt. A. B. Andrews has planted out three thousand peach and apple trees at his place just outside the corporate limits of Henderson. A step in the right direction.

The State Assembly of Illinois, by a vote of 51 to 30, has passed a bill restoring capital punishment.

Two young ladies in Dubuque, recently appeared in the street with hats consisting entirely of prairie chickens, the skins of which had been prepared by a taxidermist with the feathers, wings and heads perfect.

INAUGURATION OF GEN. GRANT.

BRILLIANT SCENES IN THE STREET AND AT THE CAPITOL—ENTHUSIASM FOR GENERAL GRANT, &c.

The rain poured steadily down during the time the various organizations were getting into line between the Treasury Department and Georgetown. Not daunted by the weather, however, the people continued to crowd the streets, watching with eagerness every movement made. At a quarter to eleven, Chief Marshal General Webb rode to Gen. Grant's headquarters and reported the procession ready to move.

Up to this time the rain had been falling; but suddenly, as if Providence wished to mark this day with his approval, the sun showed its golden rays from behind the dark clouds. A cheer went up from the assembly at this prospective change in the weather, and almost at the instant that General Grant came out of the army headquarters, the rain ceased and the sun poured its rays forth in great splendor. Gen. Grant was attired in civilian's plain black suit, with Bismarck colored gloves. He took a seat in his own open carriage having Gen. Rawlings by his side. Next came Speaker Colfax, Admiral Bailey and Senators Yates, Cragin, McCreery, and the House Committee. The band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the party drove to Pennsylvania avenue, and took their place at the head of the procession. A single gun was fired, the procession started. Upon arriving opposite to the White House, a halt was made to await the coming of President Johnson. After some little delay, a message came from the White House, to the effect that the President did not want to ride in a carriage with the procession, and with many surmises on the part of the people at this strange proceeding, the procession moved on.

The streets were with greatest difficulty kept clean of people by the police, and everywhere Grant was greeted with cheers. The scene cannot well be described in this brief dispatch. The windows of every house along the route were filled with ladies, who waved handkerchiefs and flags. To all these manifestations of good will Gen. Grant rose and bowed on each side as the carriage moved along.

On the arrival of the head of the procession at the capitol, Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax were conducted to the rooms assigned them, amid loud cheers from the immense crowd.

Immediately after came the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Chase at its head. They sat just in front of the diplomates. The Justices were arrayed in their black official gowns.

[illegible] cock and Terry came upon the floor of the Senate at 11 o'clock. Right after them came Admiral Farragut, who greeted Gen. Sherman in a most cordial manner. At the same time came Gen. Sickles, Rear Admiral Stringham, Admiral Porter, Gen. McDowell, Butterfield, Heintzelman, Brice, Howard and many other notable warriors by sea and land. A large crowd of Senators gathered around them, and quite a levee was held. Meantime the business of Congress dragged its slow length along, and the committee on Enrolled Bills were running to and from the White House, to get bills signed, and bring them back.

Mr. Johnson, contrary to custom, refused to come to the Capitol, but remained at the Executive Mansion.

Soon after eleven, Garrett Davis moved to take up the Tenure of Office repeal, but the motion was lost by a yea and nay vote of 14 to 25. This was the last thing of importance done in the Senate, and at half past eleven a committee was appointed to visit the President, and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn. The Senators then took the seats which were assigned them on the right of the Chamber, and awaited events.

Almost exactly at 12 o'clock Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax entered the Senate chamber side by side, escorted by Senators McCreery and Cragin. Gen. Grant and his escort took a seat in front of the Journal Clerk of the Senate. Mr. Colfax advanced to the presiding officer, and Mr Wade then said: "The Vice-President of the United States will advance and be inaugurated." Mr. Colfax stepped up to the desk and spoke as follows:

"*Senators:*" In entering upon the duties of this chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as the responsibility of the position. Presiding over a body whose members are in so large a degree my seniors in age, and not chosen by the body itself, I shall certainly need your assistance and support, and your generous forbearance and confidence. But tendering to you a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the administration of your rules and being determined to co-operate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy not only of its historic renown, but also of its importance as a part of the government, I am now ready to take the oath of office."

The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Colfax by Mr. Wade, who immediately declared the Fortieth Congress adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Colfax called the Senate to order, and announced that the Senators elect would be sworn in. Their names were called and they advanced four at a time and took the oath. When this was done, the Seargent-at-arms announced the order of proceeding to the platform east of the rotunda.

The President and the Vice-President, Supreme Court, Diplomatic Corps filed out, and the crowds in the galleries at the same time made a rush, and the halls and corridores were, for a few minutes, in inexpressible confusion.

A few minutes after Gen. Grant had disappeared from the chamber, immense cheers without announced his appearance, and almost immediately the thunder of cannon, shaking the solid marble of the whole Capitol, announced that he had commenced delivering his inaugural. After moving on the platform and getting arranged, Grant stepped forward and commenced the delivery of his inaugural. At this moment the bells throughout the city commenced ringing, while the voice of Grant was prevented from being heard by the assembly by the constant roar of cannon stationed near the capitol.

The reading of the inaugural occupied about 15 minutes, and its sentiments were frequently applauded by the Senators, members and others, who were fortunate enough to get on the platform.

The New Cabinet.

Mr. E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State, is a native of Maine. He studied law at Harvard University, and for a considerable period continued in the practice of his profession at Galena, Illinois. He was elected to Congress from that State in 1858, and has been in Congress ever since. He has been chairman of several important committees, and has always occupied a prominent position in the Republican party. It was through Mr. Washburn that Gen. Grant obtained at the commencement of the war a Colonelcy in an Illinois regiment, and thus made the first step to his subsequent advancement.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, the new Secretary of the Treasury, is the widely known dry goods merchant of New York. He had acquired by his extensive business a large fortune before the war and increased it during the war to an immense extent by his speculations in cotton and in dry goods generally. He had been one of the warmest supporters of General Grant and has promoted his election to the Presidency by every means in his power.

General Schofield, Secretary of War, is well known as an officer of the regular army, who was called to the War Department on the retirement of E. M. Stanton, and is now retained in that position.

Mr. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, is better known as a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, now retired from business, than as a politician. He is a Loyal League man.

J. D. Cox, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior, was in the volunteer service of the war, with the rank of Brigadier General. Subsequently he was elected Governor of that State, holding that office during one term.

Mr. J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland, Postmaster General, was when the war commenced an ardent secessionist, but speedily deserted his principles and became a [illegible] radical.

Judge Hoare of Massachusetts, Attorney General, is a lawyer of high standing, and at one time occupied the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of that State.

The following gentlemen take the places of Messrs Washburne, Stewart and Schofield, who declined.

Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, is in many respects, one of the most accomplished men of the nation, and in one particular the most distinguished. Mr. Fish belongs to one of the most renowned Knickerbocker families of the State of New York. He was a Whig politician of note, and was once Governor of the empire State.

Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, is from Massachusetts, and commenced life as a farmer's boy. He has long been in the political field, as a member of the Legislature, Governor of the State and member of Congress.

John A. Rawlings, known the world over as Gen. Grant's trusted Chief of Staff, is the Secretary of War. General Rawlings is a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale, and an accomplished gentleman.

Military Appointments.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ASSISTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 5th, 1869.

General Orders, No. 10.

The President of the United States directs that the following orders be carried into execution as soon as practicable:

1. The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major General A. H. Terry.

2. Major Gen. G. G. Meade is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will transfer his Headquarters to Philadelphia, Penn. He will turn over his present command temporarily to Brevet Major Gen. T. H. Ruger, Col. of the 33d Infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his Brevet of Major General while in the exercise of his command.

4. Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan is assigned to command the Department of Louisiana, and will turn over the command of the Department of the Missouri temporarily to the next senior officer.

4. Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock is assigned to the command of the Department of Dacotah.

5. Brigadier and Brevet Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby is assigned to the command of the first Military District, and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Maj. Gen. Reynolds.

6. Brevet Maj. Gen. A. C. Gillem, Col. 24th Infantry, will turn over the command of the 4th Military District to his next senior officer and join his regiment.

7. Brevet Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, Col. of the 6th Infantry, is assigned to command the 5th Military District, according to his Brevet Maj. General.

8. Brevet Maj. Gen. W. H. Emory, Col. of 5th Cavalry, is assigned to command the Department of Washington, according to his Brevet Major General.

By command of the General of the army.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

We have not been disappointed. Our predictions and expectations are verified. The news which has reached us from the national capital, since the inauguration, relative to the initiatory steps taken by the new President in his appointment of cabinet officials, foreshadows his policy clearly and satisfactorily. It is such as we knew his practical sagacity and wisdom would lead him to adopt and maintain. The political sharks, hovering, as is always the case, around the successful candidate, meet with a remarkably cool reception. He makes no effort, and thereby shows his sound wisdom, to retain this swarm of hungry aspirants for place and power. Singularly enough,—we adduce it as further proof of clear, sound judgment, discernment and discretion,—he does not suffer a military bias to tinge his mind in the selection of his advisers. Fitness and capacity alone, are the requisites in his view, that entitle men to place and position. The mere politicians regard with disfavor the exclusion of their number from the leading offices of the government. The newspaper press, everywhere, hail it as the harbinger of a bright day coming for the whole country and all its great material interests. The appointment of A. T. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury, (who has however, declined the honor,) is especially commended. Gen. Grant evidently came to the very just conclusion, that the man who could manage his own affairs, could build up a colossal fortune, thus giving abundant evidence of capacity to conduct his own matters, and handle his own finances successfully, could likewise, with the same forecast, carry through the financial affairs of the government and increase public confidence in our ability to meet our national obligations. There is something in this which savors strongly of the patriotic and practical. In President Grant's nostrils, the odor of corruption and the stench of fraud, to be found in the rings and combinations made to defeat the government in the collection of its revenues, is not at all pleasant. He manifests an anxious desire for purity at the fountain head, and the ten thousand official rills that meandering thence penetrate the remotest corners of our vast dominion.—Suppose that, during his administration, superior honesty can save hundreds of millions a year towards paying our debt, instead of lining the pockets and building colossal private fortunes, will it not be hailed with a loud acclaim of delight everywhere by the honest, heavily burdened tax-paying masses. In a former editorial, he assures us that his energies will be lent to secure "the greatest good of the greatest number." In that pithy declaration alone, lies a mass of true political wisdom and honesty.

Ours is emphatically a government of the people, instituted to protect the liberties and the interests of one and all, and the Executive who puts himself at the head of the column and marches on in defence of this doctrine, and pushes his attack into the rings and cliques and combinations, formed to defraud both the government and thereby the honest masses, whose hard earned savings are the more heavily taxed to meet deficiencies, caused by evasions of tax by large operators who realize immense profits without making equivalent returns to the government, by the side of the honest dealer, will find himself backed by supporters as firm and unflinching as the men that stood to him in trench and field. We predict for him, at least in its earliest stages, an arduous, but, during his whole term, an administration honest in purpose, and successful to a great extent in restoring order and law and honesty, and those great maxims of republican simplicity from which the country has within the last decade so far drifted. If our pristine purity and simplicity are not measurably restored during the present administration, under the leadership of a ruler in whom this nation feels unbounded trust and confidence, then is our hope, in the excellence of republican institutions impaired, and our confidence in the ability of proper self-government by a people, shaken.

The declination of Mr. Stewart does not affect the good intentions of President Grant. Mr. Stewart, (who is Constitutionally debarred) even proposed to retire from and leave his business in the hands of trustees, who were to devote the entire profits of his immense establishment for the benefit of the poor of New York city. Congress, however, seemed unwilling to entertain his proposition.

Edward McPherson was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives by a vote of 128 against 59 for Chas. W. Carrigan. N. D. Ordway was elected Sergeant-at Arms by a vote of 121 against 54 for Owen Thorn. Otis S. Benton was elected door keeper by a vote of 124 against 54 for Daniel J. Wagoner. William S. King was elected Postmaster by a vote of 120 against 56 for Wm. Lines.—*Standard.*

Lord Coke, or Blackstone, or some one of the great expounders of our law, defines a man's homestead as his castle. Ours, if the term be at all allowable, is by no means a massive or imposing structure; rather the reverse. It is pleasant, nevertheless, and within its precincts, we were comfortably seated by the fire and ruminating.

We watched the operation of paring potatoes. This was nothing new to us, certainly. We had witnessed it times numberless and infinite. On this occasion, however, we fell into a train of reflection which we will share with our readers.

All honor, we exclaimed mentally, to old Sir Walter Raleigh, for first introducing this wholesome and valuable esculent to the notice of his countrymen. It has proved a great blessing and conferred more real benefit upon his people, than half the famous and bloody battles fought by English commanders, who, as a reward for wholesale ruin and their achievements in blood-letting, now sleep in solemn state and grandeur under costliest monumental marble, in the historic precincts of Westminster Abbey. Along with the grain products, it enables England, and the countries of Europe generally, to sustain a heavier population than could possibly be the case without its discovery and introduction.

We reviewed, in our mind, the great improvement both in number and quality of the staple products of our gardens and fields. In potatoe culture, for instance, new varieties,—the pink-eye, the early Goodrich and Peach Bloom, have recently come under our observation. We have received a present of some for planting purposes, and they seem to us to be valuable additions to those heretofore in use. Cabbages, another important item in horticulture, have likewise been vastly improved. We well remember the time when the Early York and Drum Head were the only descriptions. Now we have the Winningstat, the Battersea, and Oxheart for early varieties; for late, the Drum Head, Flat Dutch and Curled Savoy. We might pursue the subject indefinitely and notice the progress made in other departments of gardening, by the more scientific industry of our day and generation. Now, we would ask, what more pleasant pursuit, what more conducive to health than labor bestowed upon our garden plots?

The inquiring mind finds sources of genuine joy in watching the germination and subsequent growth of vegetation, until the labor and attention bestowed are rewarded by vegetable delicacies for table use, which might tempt an epicure.

We have the most undoubted assurances that a great and prosperous future is opening on Western North Carolina, for we certainly enjoy unrivalled advantages of climate. We have neither the intense [illegible] North, nor the tropical and enervating heats of the South to contend with.

We would wish our readers to reflect, if but for one moment, upon the great variety of our products. All the fruits of the North, with the peach added, come to perfection, and with the proper care and cultivation reach maturity, are as fine, as large and as luscious here as there. Our people are rapidly waking up to the great profits to be derived from this source. We are pleased to note that men of energy are taking the matter in hand.

Mr. Samuel Mickey, of this place, after selecting a locality, has gone resolutely to work in the planting of nurseries and orchards on an extensive scale. We hazard the conjecture, that fruits sent from Forsyth, will find a ready sale at paying rates, in any of our Southern seaboard cities.—We can grow apples of as much excellence of flavor and as large in size as those now shipped from Massachusetts or New York, to Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans. Our green fruit trade moreover will pass in both directions, South and North. For although the latter is noted as an apple growing region, the difference in latitude causes ours to mature sooner, and any one at all posted in such matters, must know that early fruit and vegetables are so much and eagerly sought after in the city markets as to command almost fabulous prices. Ours being several weeks in advance of any of Northern growth, will find there, during that period, an open market without competition. We would advise our farmers, by all means to be careful in the selection of their fruit trees. A choice variety will require no more time to come into bearing condition and cover no more ground than the inferior. When carried to market for sale, however, good fruit will command fully double the price paid for inferior.

We have thus drawn public attention to a matter which we thought demanded consideration.

We intend, as announced in the outset, to devote our columns as much as possible to an increase of the public prosperity.—We think, there is no more effectual mode of so doing, than by bringing whatever may be suggested by thought and reflection on our part, to the aid of the tillers of the soil.

Our wealth, since the wholesale destruction caused by the war, has again to be literally dug out of the earth. Any and everything, therefore, that can lighten the labor of the husbandman, increase his crops and enlarge his profits, will be advocated by us. For we well know, that the prosperity of any and all nations largely depends upon its profitable and remunerative agriculture.

☞ It will be seen from an article on our first page, relative to President Grant's Cabinet, that three of his appointees have resigned, Stewart, Washburne and Schofield.

Mr. Stewart could not hold the office, on account of an old law, passed in 1789, which provides

"That no person appointed to any office instituted by this act shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, &c.

The President, in view of the fact that Mr. Stewart had been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, asked that he be exempted by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, from the operations of the law.

But Congress being slow to accede to the President's request, Mr. Stewart declined the appointment.

Interesting proceedings of the Inauguration ceremonies, appear on first page.

☞ Ex-President Johnson issued a long farewell address to the people, on the 3rd inst., reviewing the history of his administration, and defending it from the attacks made upon it. It is Johnsonish, of course!

Magazine Notices.

The April number of GODEY is fully as attractive as any of the previous numbers of the year. Down in the Meadow, a steel plate, Colored Fashion-plate, and numerous other engravings. The literary department is meritorious, and as usual, contains the latest fashions.

Here is something to charm, amuse, and instruct the boys and girls—a new number of an old and entertaining friend, DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA for March, 1869. Pictures, stories, puzzles, philosophy, games, rebusses, and countless other subjects are presented in the most facinating way to interest the young folks, who, after once peeping into this marvelously good book, we are certain will not wish to lay it down until every word has been read, every puzzle tried, and every picture examined,—Hurrah for Young America! $1 50 per year; publication office, 838 Broadway, New York.

FARMERS READ.—The March number of the CAROLINA FARMER is a gem of typographic beauty, and is filled with an unusual large number of seasonable and interesting articles. We are glad to see that North Carolina can afford such a splendid contribution to the agricultural literature of the day. Every farmer in the south should subscribe to some good agricultural publication; and we know of none better adapted to their wants than the Carolina Farmer. Price $2 00 per year. Address Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington, N. C.

The March number of PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY is at hand, and contains some twenty-four pages of choice new music, giving selections from the most popular writers, and variety to suit the most fastidious. We notice, first, a beautiful little ballad, with chorus by J. H. Cox, entitled "*Left all alone,*" the words of which run as follows:

"I'm left all alone in my sorrow,
No mother to soothe me to rest."

Then follows a sacred song by George Leach, entitled "*The Lord will Provide.*"

"Though troubles assail, and dangers affright;
Though friends may all fail, and foes all unite;
Yet one thing secures us, whatever betide;
The Scriptures assure us—the Lord will provide."

A number of other pieces make up a rich musical treat. In addition there are fifteen pages of choice family reading,—all for the moderate sum of 30 cents, or $3 per year—over $3 worth of New Music appearing in each number. Specimen copies at this office.

Issued by J. L. PETERS, Music Publisher,
P. O. Box, 5429, New York.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.—This is justly called the "Queen of the Monthlies." It is the only real woman's magazine in America. It is full of good, sound sense, and practical information. It gives away money value in its valuable full-sized patterns with every issue, and contains a mine of interest to every woman in its "Ladies' Club." Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y., $3 00 per year. Send 15 cents for a specimen.

ABOUT TO TRY IT.—In France, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused is examined—his evidence being received for what it may be worth, as explanatory or corroboratory of other evidence. It has been found to be useful sometimes to the ends of justice. The New York Legislature has under consideration a law to permit criminals on trial to testify in this manner answering only such questions as the counsel may acquiesce in. The New York *Times* says:

"In the States where this plan has been tried it has been found to work well. It frequently aids in the administration of justice, and often enables the court to clear up obscure points without delay or trouble. We have heard of no bad consequences from it, and we believe it is regarded with favor by the bench in general.

THE NEXT HOUSE.—The House Committee on census have in part matured a bill which provides for taking a census by special officers to be created for that purpose, and not as heretofore by a United States marshal. The committee have agreed upon amendments to former schedules. It is proposed to increase the number of members of the House to three hundred. The estimate is that if no increase in the number of representatives be made, New York will lose five members, Massachusetts two, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, one each. The western States nearly all gain.

State Legislature.

In night session of Monday, March 8th, the SENATE was engaged on the School bill, without finishing the job.

In the HOUSE, nothing of much importance was done. Several bills were made the special order for subsequent days. Mr. Seymour's bill relating to the years' supply of widows, passed its several readings.

In SENATE, on Tuesday the 9th, bill for the establishment of an Agricultural, Immigration and Statistical Bureau, to charter a rail road from Greensboro' to the Virginia State line, to be known as the Central Rail Road of North Carolina; for the protection of constables; to prevent sacrifice of State Bonds, &c., were introduced and appropriately referred.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Moore of Chowan, from the special committee, to whom was referred the bill laying off the homestead and personal property exemption together with the various proposed amendments, submitted a report thereon, which passed third reading.

The special committee reported a bill for the relief of the people. Three bills were submitted, which were ordered to be made special order for to-morrow 11 o'clock.

In SENATE, Wednesday 10th, Mr. Winstead from the committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on bill to authorize the construction of a railroad through the counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry. Passed. Nothing else of importance.

In the HOUSE, the Relief Bill was under consideration, and postponed till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

In SENATE, on the 11th, nothing of importance.

In the HOUSE, Relief bill under consideration without final action.

In SENATE, on Friday 12th, nothing worth notice.

In the HOUSE, a resolution was passed instructing our members of Congress to vote for the repeal of the Tenure-of-office act. Relief bill still under consideration.

The evening session of Senate was unimportant.

In the House the Relief Bill was under consideration. The bill passed its third reading.

The bill as passed does not include actions upon debts contracted since May 1st 1865.

In SENATE, on Saturday, the resolutions from the House instructing our Representatives in Congress to favor the repeal of the "Tenure-of-office" law, were adopted. Nothing else of importance.

In the HOUSE, nothing of general interest.

Senate proceedings on Monday unimportant.

House engaged on salaries and fees.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 10th, at a very full caucus of Republican Senators Mr. Anthony was unanimously elected President *pro tem* of the Senate. It was determined to take up only the following general questions at this session: Repeal of the tenure of office act; Strengthen public credit; redistribution of banking currency; reorganize the judiciary; enforce the 14th amendment; remove political disabilities; recognize the navy and the Georgia question. A motion not to consider Georgia this session received only seven affirmative votes. Thayer, Edmunds, Carpenter and Sumner urged its immediate consideration. During the caucus, it having been proposed to restrict the business of the session, it was insisted on the part of Southern Senators that legislation was required for the settlement of the claims of loyal citizens; also that Sumner's bill, &c., should be passed. In addition they insisted that there should be some general friendly legislation for the reconstructed States in order to create a better feeling, and that they might understand they were not neglected by other sections.

VIRGINIA.—At the Republican State Convention at Petersburg, on Wednesday last, the following nominations were made:

For Governor.—H. H. Wells.

For Lieutenant Governor.—Dr. J. D. Harris.

Attorney General.—Thomas R. Bowden.

Congressman at Large.—A. M. Crane, of Frederick.

The candidate for Lieutenant Governor is a colored man, a native of North Carolina, was carried North when a child, raised and educated in Cleveland, Ohio, studied medicine and graduated at Cleveland Institute. During the war he was a doctor in the Freedman's Beureau.—*Standard.*

FOREIGN.

MADRID, March 12.—The Minister of Finance has asked a loan of a thousand million Roubles to meet extraordinary expenses of the Government.

The Cortez rejected the bill for the abolition of capitation tax and military conscription.

HAVANA, March 12.—The stagnation and distrust in business circles increase.

Many retail merchants in Santiago de Cuba, have failed.

The rebel General Juan Capoti Lopez was captured and shot on the 9th at Cienfugos.

Diario reports that he captured general advance rebel guards in the neighborhood of Gibora, who were immediately dispatched with knives.

The shipments of sugar and molasses from all Cuban ports to the United States is very heavy.

The latest mails from England bring accounts of terrible gales on the coasts, with many wrecks.

The Stockholders of the New York banks are said to pay $2,000,000 annually in taxes.

Henry Ward Beecher made $40,000 last year, of which $12,000 was made by preaching, and $28,000 otherwise.

STATE NEWS.

MURDER IN ASHEBORO'.—On the 7th instant a very attrocious murder was committed in the village of Asheboro', Randolph county, by one P. L. Gowen on William Smith, an old man long known to to the people of the county. An inquest was immediately held on the dead body, and the jury returned a verdict of murder.

Gowen is represented as a desperate man—a rampant K. K. K.—and has made his escape.

Gov. Holden has issued his proclamation offering a reward of $200 for the apprehension of Gowen.—*Standard.*

MESSRS. SHOBER AND DURHAM.—We learn from the New York *Herald*, that these two gentlemen were present on the opening of the 41st Congress, also Messrs. Boyden and Jones. The Clerk had the name of Mr. Shober on his list, but when his name was called, the 14th Article was drawn on him, and having 'disabilities' he could not qualify. Mr. Boyden would contend for the seat. The seat which should have been given to Mr. Durham, was awarded to Jones, the opposing candidate, and was being occupied by him. Durham would contest.—*Statesville American.*

His Excellency, Gov. Holden, has appointed the following municipal officers for the town of Mt. Airy: Mayor, Adam Snow; Commissioners, Warren Bolt, Jas. Hollingsworth, John M. Cook, John M. Rawley.

The *Old North State* has been shown a specimen of copper oar, taken from the Howard Gold and Copper mine in Rowan county, of very superior richness.

Thos. B. Devereaux, Esq., died at his residence, in Halifax county, last Sunday.

The Directors of the Raleigh National Bank have determined to increase the stock to $500,000.

☞ North Carolina was represented at the inauguration ball. Among the most elegant toilets described are those of the following ladies from Warren county:—Mrs. Gen. Green, of North Carolina, wore a heavy black silk brocaded with gold, head-dress to match, and diamonds. Miss Addie Burr, niece of Gen. Green, wore a pink silk with a brocaded pannier of the same shade, low coursage, short sleeves, hair in puffs and crimps, diamond jewelry. Miss Alston, of North Carolina, was attired in white, with pannier of green silk, low brodice trimmed to match, hair dressed in pinks and curls, with pink rosebuds, diamond earrings.—*Wilmington Star.*

"Friends in Need are Friends Indeed."

The Raleigh *Sentinel*, a week or two ago, noticed as follows the labors of an association of Friends who have their headquarters in Guilford county.

Francis T. King, President; Allen Jay, Superintendent of Education, and Wm. A. Sampson, Superintendent of Agriculture. The officers of the 'Association of Friends in Baltimore,' have been holding Agricultural and Educational meetings in our State with great success.

The one at Cane Creek, was attended by about 700 persons, and was an occasion of peculiar interest.

This Association is at present the only organized effort at the South, for the education of white children. It is a complete system and embraces a Normal School, and forty-two high and primary schools of high grade, with 3,000 pupils.

The agricultural department consists of a Model Farm; near High Point, 17 Agricultural Clubs, 500 members and an attendance of 1500.

The distribution of clover seed from 500 lbs. in 1866 to about 10 tons this year.

Our Quaker friends started this work for their own members, but they have generously opened it to others, who now receive two-thirds the benefit.

We are pleased to find that our friend Dan'l Worth, has opened one of these schools at Company Shops—a model one—and we hope his example will be followed by citizens of other parts of the State.

Sentinel.

RAILROAD LAND BOUNTIES.—The Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of the Senate says the aggregated quantity of lands certified under existing laws for railroads and wagon roads to States, Territories, and corporations up to Jan. 30, 1867, is 21,561,000 acres, and for canals nearly 4,500,000 acres. The quantity certified to the following named States since that date is as follows:

	Acres.
Minnesota, for railroads	670,000
California, for railroads	26,000
Wisconsin, for wagon roads	72,000
Oregon, for wagon roads	18,000
Michigan, for canals	120,000
Making a grand total of	27,000,000

NEWS ITEMS.

Concord, N. H., has had eighty-three days of uninterrupted sleighing up to last Monday. Nearly six feet of snow has fallen this winter.

Texas has agreed to pay $100 and to give 40 acres of land to a company for every immigrant it brings into the State.

In Texas the wheat crop promises well, and in some parts of the State, corn is rising in price, and is now worth fifty cents.

The Louisiana Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the licensing of gambling-houses, the price of the license being fixed at $5,000.

In Lousiana a railway company has been mulcted in $15,000 damages for running over a little boy, and cutting off both his legs.

Thurlow Weed, writes from Aiken, S. C. that it is one of the best resorts in the South for invalids.

MARRIED,

On the 27th of January, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. C. Holloway, Mr. SAMUEL H. SOVERN, Editor of the Warsaw (Missouri) *Index*, and Miss MALLIE E. ZEVELY, of Cumberland, Maryland.

The Pollard Homicide Trial in Richmond---Acquittal of Grant.

RICHMOND March 7.—The jury in the case of James Grant, charged with the murder of H. Rives Pollard, brought in a verdict on Saturday of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged. A movement of applause in the court room was checked by the judge.

Intense excitement prevailed in the court-room, but the prisoner's demeanor remained unmoved save for a slight tinge of anxiety which seemed to overspread his countenance, which grew a shade paler. After the acquittal the rush of friends towards Grant to extend their congratulations was so great, that it was many moments before he could leave the court-room. Grand left in company with his father and friends, after the crowd had measurably dispersed, and quietly repaired to his residence. Neither Mr. E. A. Pollard, nor his brother, the Doctor, were present when the verdict was announced.

The Indians--War Ended--Subjugation of all Refractory Tribes--Gen. Sheridan En Route for Washington.

NEW YORK, March 7—A special dispatch received here from Fort Hays, March 6th, says the Indian war has ended. General Sheridan and staff arrived here this afternoon, from Medicine Bluff Creek, February 24th. Gen Custer, with the 7th cavalry and 19th Kansas volunteers, remained behind with orders to move along the government side of the Washita mountains to the headwaters of the Red river, thence north to Washita, and thence to Camp Supply, at the junction of the Bear and Wolf river.

Affairs at Medicine Bluff Creek are in a highly satisfactory condition. The Indians are convinced that they can find protection at no season of the year, and the campaign has already proved a salutary lesson. There is not a hostile Indian within the limits of the Missouri department. All the refractory tribes have been entirely subdued. The few that have not come in, but have made promises, have been driven far out of the department. The troops are in fine health.

Snow Bound Excursion on the Plains—Sufferings of Passengers on the Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The evening dispatch publishes an account of the trials and sufferings of a party of gentlemen who recently came over the Union Pacific railroad. The account is given by one of a party which included many prominent gentlemen of California, New York, and other Eastern States. He says they were detained ten days at a railway station, and could not induce the railway officials to send a train out until they held an indignation meeting, and telegraphed to the railway committee at Washington about the treatment they were receiving. When they did start they were compelled to shovel snow at different points, and were very badly fed. At one point they shoveled through a snowdrift one thousand feet long. When they had the track clear, the engineer had only steam enough to carry them into the depth of a drift. After remaining two days in this condition about fifty persons started on foot for Laramie, ninety miles distant, reaching there in four days, after much suffering. From Laramie they came through to Omaha without detention. Over two hundred persons were on the train when it was left in the snow.

Disasterous Fire in Chicago—Loss of Life and Thrilling Incidents.

CHICAGO, March 7.—There were eight fires in Chicago on Friday night. The most extensive was that of a large brick building at the corner of Washington and Canal streets, owned by Wisdom, Lee & Co., the whole building being used for machine shops, planing mills, and for other purposes.

There was a very high wind at the time, which caused the flames to spread very rapidly. The extreme cold interfered greatly with the operations of the firemen, the water freezing as fast as it left the pipes. Owing to this fact and the high wind the fire spread through the building very quickly, so that no goods could be removed. The assistant chief engineer ordered the firemen to cut holes in the roof to which they at first demurred, as extremely dangerous. Several of the brave fellows, however, mounted the roof for that purpose, when it gave way, plunging four of them into the flames. Their bodies have not been recovered. The names of the unfortunate men who lost their lives were Charles Weitt, George Berger, Thomas O'Brien and Peter Moretta. The rest escaped by clinging to the eaves until rescued by other firemen. One of the firemen who fell from the building caught a telegraph wire and held on by his teeth and hands until rescued. The loss of Wisdom & Lee is put down at $75,000. The other seven fires footed up a loss of nearly $30,000, on which there are various insurances. The night was the stormiest and coldest of the year.

It is a curious fact, says an Australian paper in an article on deep mining, that from the hours of twelve at night till three in the morning the disturbance in the bowels of the earth obtains increased activity. At that time it is observed by miners that water falls from places where none is observable during the day. The volume in the wheel is perceptibly increased, the atmosphere is charged with gases which often prevent the lights from burning, and small particles of earth are observed to fall from the top of the drives. Whether the phenomenon is to be attributed to the diurnal motion of the earth or other causes, it is worthy of the attention of the curious.

A FEMALE CAPTAIN OF A SHIP.—Capt. McGuire, the ship Chieftain, of Philadelphia, which arrived at New York on the 2d inst., from Calcutta, was taken sick when five weeks out, and the ship was brought home by his wife. Mrs. McGuire has sailed with her husband for twenty years, and knows every rope and spar aboard ship. Captain McGuire and his crew were taken sick several years ago, when in command of a brig, and his wife navigated the vessel to port with scarcely any assistance.

Johnson's Farewell.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

President Johnson is out in a two column address to the people of the United States in defence of his course as President. He invokes the consideration of the people in behalf of his successor, and adds that he (Johnson) would have achieved more present popularity had he consented to co-operate with parties who desired to carry on the Government outside of the Constitution. He does not regret any of his acts, having in all of them had in view the restraint of Congress within the limits of the Constitution.

The closing paragraph of the address says:

"Calmly reviewing my administration of the Government, I feel that with a sense of accountability to God, having conscientiously endeavored to discharge my whole duty, I have nothing to regret. Events have proved the correctness of the policy set forth in my first and subsequent messages. The woes which have followed the rejection of forbearance, magnanimity and constitutional rule are known and deplored by the nation. It is a matter of pride and gratification in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift of a free people, to feel and know that in a long, arduous, and eventful public life my action has never been influenced by a desire of gain, and that I can in all sincerity enquire whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed? or in what have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith? No responsibility for the war that has been waged or the blood that has been shed rests on me. My thoughts have been those of peace and my effort has ever been to allay contention among my countrymen.

Forgetting the past, let us return to the first principles of Government, and unfurling the banner of our country, inscribe upon it in ineffaceable characters: "The Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable."

A Remarkable Tree.

It would seem as if nature, having finished the rest of the world in an orderly and sedate frame of mind, gave way to her frolicsome tendencies in Australia. Can anything be more essentially ludicrous than a kangaroo or a tree which sheds its bark instead of its leaves? Australia is the farce of creation. But amid all its oddities we now and then find specimens of the useful and magnificent. Among them is the Eucalyptus, a remarkable tree, which attains the height of five hundred feet, thus reaching dimensions which enable it literally to throw into the shade the far-famed gigantic trees of California. But as if to indicate its native Australian right to be popular, it combines what has never before been known to unite in a tree—great rapidity of growth, and great compactness of fibre, which give it great economical value for mechanical purposes, and make it valuable as a means of restoring the forest growth in those regions which have been denuded of it. It has another peculiarity, which makes it still more available for the latter purpose, which is its adaptation to the arid and waterless portions of the globe in warm climates.

A tree planted in Algiers fifteen years ago has attained the volume and the qualities of an oak a hundred years old, and from a tree planted three years ago, has sprung a tree now four feet in circumference at the base. It is now being introduced in Italy upon the bare summits and mountain ridges, and as its leaves exhale a delightful fragrance and exercise a powerful anti-miasmatic influence, perhaps it may counteract and drive back the deadly blight which has for centuries been creeping up from the Pontine marshes upon the "Eternal City," and has made a desert of busy Roman life and the site of gorgeous palatial villas.

We must not omit to add that the bark of this remarkable tree is very hard and very rich in tanning. We hope some enterprising horticulturist will introduce the tree into this country. What a magnificent tree it would be for our streets and public squares—towering hundreds of feet above our houses, and shedding upon the whole air the coolness of its shade and the sweetness of its perfume.

A Man Buried Seven Hours in a Well

We heard yesterday, of one of those narrow escapes from death which border on the miraculous, tax our credulity, and seem to set at defiance the ordinary laws of nature. On Tuesday of last week, John Tompkins, a colored well digger, was employed by Mr. T. C Parrish, who resides a few miles north of Danville, to clean out his well. Tompkins went down into the well, some thirty feet deep, for this purpose, but as soon as he had touched bottom the wall, which was of stone, caved in apon him and covered him underneath the fallen mass. There was a pile of rocks above the man some twenty feet high, and Mr. Parrish, thinking he was surely crushed to death, sent immediately for some of the neighbors to help remove the mass of rocks and get the body; but when they collected round the well they heard faint groans coming from the buried man, who was endeavoring to make himself heard, and thus make known that he was still alive. They went to work and removed the stones out of the well and found Tompkins confined by the surrounding rocks, pretty much in the position which he occupied as the wall fell, standing nearly upright, one arm being extended upward to grasp the well-rope, and his body being closely hedged about on all sides. He was very badly bruised though not mortally injured. He was under this load of rock for seven hours unable to move a limb, and said he could at first hear nothing that was going on above, and the dreadful fear seized upon him at one time that he was given up for dead.

One can hardly imagine how the man escaped with his life, unless the rocks were of large size and in the fall were so caught and adjusted about the body so as not to press with fatal injury upon any vital parts.—*Danville (Va) Register*

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.
For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Feb. 15, 1869.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., March 19, 1869.

Bacon, 18 to 20 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 1 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 00 to 15. cents.
CORN, 80
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 15 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 18
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 8 to 12
" " " quarters 5 to 8
" *Blackberries*, no sale,
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 10 to 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron. Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7½ by the keg.
Oats, 70 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel 80
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1.00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 18; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 25, pulverized, 25. "
Rags, 3½ cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $340 per Sack. Am. 3 25
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much bette rand easier for the buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs; Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56 lbs; Clover seed 63.

CAUTION! We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert that "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. P. LORILLARD, New York.
March 19 22- m.

New Crop Cardenas Molasses!!!

NOW LANDING, EX. SCHOONER T. S. McLELLAN, DIRECT FROM CARDENAS.

SCHOONER "T. S. McCLELLAN" with 273 hhds.' 37 tierces, 18 bbls,

CHOICE MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,

in PRIME NEW PACKAGES.

Attention of dealers is called to the quality of this cargo, as being superior to any imported this season.

For sale in lots to suit, by
O. G. PARSELY, & CO.,
Importers, Wilmington, N. C.
March 6, 1869. 21-2w

HORSE STOLEN!
$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the undersigned, in this county, on Sunday night last, a small dark-roan mare, with black mane and tail, about five years old, and has a slight defect in her right eye.

A reward of twenty-five dollars is offered for the delivery of said mare to me, or for any information so that I can get her.
NANCY HUFF.
Salem, N. C., March 8. 1869. 21-tf

SPRING IMPORTATION.
1869.

RIBBONS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.
237 & 239 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
BONNET CRAPES, SILKS AND SATINS
Illusions, Blonds, Laces,
Ruches, Netts and Velvets,
French Flowers and Feathers,
Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
Sundowns and Shaker Hoods.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice and variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED,
March, 1869. 20-4t

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.
for sale at BLUM'S.

Just Received,
AT THE SALEM BOOK-STORE.

PEN LETTER BOOKS, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.
Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
Fancy Envelopes,—Carrier Dove and others.
Curtain Fixtures, complete.
Picture Cord and Loops.
Backgammon Boards.
Chessmen and Dominoes.
New Form Book or Magistrate's Guide.
Ladies' Knives, Fruit Knives.
Ladie's Portmonnaeis.
"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"—a new supply.
BLANK BOOKS,—a new supply of Ledgers, Day Books and Feints.
TIME BOOKS.—Weekly and Monthly.
A large size Pass Books.
Astronomy—Guy's and Kidders.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Passion Week, or "Easter Books."
Window Shades in great variety.

Execution Sale.

PURSUANT to a *Venditioni Exponas* issued from the U. S. Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1868, in the case of URIAH HUNT & SON, vs. [illegible] W. HEGE, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-House door in Lexington, N. C., on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1869,

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

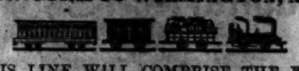
known as the Michael Tract, levied on as the property of George W. Hege, adjoining the lands of Henry Walser, Gaither Walser, and the heirs of Philip Walser, containing NINETY-TWO ACRES, with EIGHT DWELLING HOUSES and one SEMINARY thereon.

This valuable tract of land lies in Davidson County, between the road leading from Salem to Salisbury and the Yadkin River. The Sale will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, M.
DAN'L R. GOODLOE, U. S. MARSHAL,
By T. CHITTY, Deputy.
Feb. 23, 1869.–8t.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C.



THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,.....Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, ... " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE,..... " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD,..... " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.
WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 23, 1869.–tf.

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Wm. & Ed. Peterson

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they are still engaged in the CABINET BUSINESS at their old stand next to Fries' Steam Saw Mill, on Shallow Ford Street, where they constantly keep on hand a variety of FURNITURE, such as is commonly called for in this market, and which they will sell on reasonable terms.

A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS,
Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez,
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEw ROBINSON CRUSOE,
In words of one sylable.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM AND THESEA.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.
A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

SIMMS' NOVELS.

The Wigwam and the Cabin; The Yemassee; Guy Rivers.
For sale at BLUM'S.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS DREAMBOOKS.

SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AS Trustee of J. Boner, I shall, on the 6th of April next, commence to sell and continue from day to day, that valuable business stand of the firm of Boner & Crist, with the large and commodious residence thereto attached; also the lot in rear of the same with barn and stables thereon; the improvements on a Meadow and Field near town. Also 2 Horses, 1 Cow, a No. 1 Piano and Stool, Mantel Clock, Centre Table, Chairs, 4 Double Beds and Bedding, Desks, Book Cases, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Stoves, Carpets, Tables, Wardrobes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bee Stands, Farming Tools, 1 Buggy and Rockaway, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.
THEO. F. KEEHLN, *Trustee.*
Jan. 21, 1869. 15 tds.

The Old North State Forever.

ANYBODY AND EVERYBODY
SHOULD USE THE
Bartlett White Lead
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

OUR native State, "THE OLD NORTH STATE," contains within her borders all the elements necessary to become one of the richest and most prosperous of States. Its climate is unsurpassed by any other; nearly every species of Grain or Fruit that grows in the United States prospers here.

North Carolina abounds in untold mineral wealth—IRON, COPPER, LEAD, SILVER, GOLD, COAL, LIME, MARBLE, &c., &c.

Quite recently the discovery was made that out of the Ores dug out by the SILVER HILL MINING CO., of Davidson County, N. C., the most beautiful WHITE LEAD PAINT could be extracted, and arrangements were at once made by the "BARTLETT WHITE LEAD & ZINC CO., of New York, to manufacture it extensively.

We have recently received a supply of this WHITE LEAD and our Painters declare it to be

THE BEST EVER USED BY THEM.

Now—If we can furnish a better paint for less money than has been heretofore paid, ought not every one, but in particular every North Carolinian, to buy

The Bartlett White Lead

And thereby encourage the development of the resources of our State.

Call and see for yourselves.
E. A. VOGLER, AGENT.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 19, 1869.

BARBER SHOP
AT HALL'S CORNER.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to the public as an experienced BARBER, at the above named stand, recently occupied as a Jewelry establishment.

He flatters himself that, fully understanding his business in all its branches, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to patronize him.

A. S. JONES.
Salem N. C. March 5–1m.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,

A NEW
SOUTHERN NOVEL.

E. J. HALE & SON, 16 Murray Street, New York, will publish in a few days,

MINOR PLACE,

A Tale of Southern Home Life; by a Lady of Tennessee, a native of Alabama.

1 Vol. 12 Mo., Price $1.50.

Orders solicited. Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of the price.

☞ A copy of the book will be sent to any Editor who will publish the above together with this note, and forward a marked copy of ehpaper to the Publishers.

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspond ence, &c.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

THE GATES AJAR.

BY E. STUART PHELPS.

Seventh Edition.....$1 50

This powerful and original story has excited general interest, both by the novel views presented concerning the future life, and by the fascinating style in which the story is told.

"Of all the books which we ever read, calculated to shed light upon the utter darkness of of sudden sorrow, and to bring peace to the bereaved and solitary, we give—in many important respects—the preference to "The Gates Ajar."—*Congregationalist (Boston.)*
For sale at the SALEM BOOK-STORE.

ALBUMS!

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS,
NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
DIARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c., &c
At the.....BOOK STORE

SCRAP BOOKS.

Large and small size, a convenient repository for useful Scraps, which might otherwise be lost.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

INDELIBLE PENCIL.—A new and convenient article.

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.
The most readable books ever offered to the public. For sale at the Bookstore.

CHROMOS.

A few of these beautiful pictures on hand. Call and see them.

BRISTOL BOARD

Two and three sheets thick. A very superior article.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.
A Work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City.

IF you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how Countrymen are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Black-mailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are Managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies originate and how the Bubbles burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings; tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Quickest and Cheapest work of the kind published.

Price Only $2.50 per Copy.

☞ Send for Circulars and our terms, and a full description of the work.
Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO.,
Philadelphia.

CAUTION—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.50 per copy.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of said county, on the 1st Monday of Feb., 1869, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that advertisement was made, according to law, that application would be made, at September Term, 1868, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to change the place of holding of Elections, from J. T. Matthews', to Chalk Level, in said county;—And there being no Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held at that time, and upon application being made to the Board in session, on the first Monday of September, A. D., 1868, it was ordered by the Board that said change be made. It is therefore ordered by the Board that publication be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for thirty days, according to an act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Exofficio Clerk of said Board, at office, in Winston, the 1st Monday in February, 1869.
N. S. COOK, EXOFFICIO CLERK.
Feb. 12, 17-1m.

Professional Card.

THE undersigned, having associated himself with DR. A. T. ZEVELY, of this place, respectfully announces his readiness to attend any calls for his professional services in Salem, Winston and vicinity.
HENRY T. BAHNSON, M. D.
Salem, Feb'y, 5th, 1869.

Rail Road Subscription.
MT. AIRY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l. L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Airy; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. M. Barnes and Jno. W. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; O. J. Lehman and T. B. Lash, at Bethania; J. W. Bitting, at Germanton; B. D. Bitting, at Rural Hall; Philip Barrow, at Sedge Garden; and Henry Shouse, L. J. Hine, N. McGee and Jno. H. Shore, at Old Town, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named, to the capital stock of the North Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended or the Mt. Airy Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON, } Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. [illegible], 1869. 16..8t.

Rail Road Subscription.
YADKIN VALLEY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the Charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint A. E. Conrad, W. B. Stipe and L. C. Laughonour, at Lewisville; Theo. Griffith, Jos. Williams, [illegible], and J. C. Conrad, at Huntsville; A. C. Cowles, H. C. Falls and W. H. Cowles, at Hamptonville; B. B. Benham, W. H. Reeves and N. H. Gwyn, at Jonesville; A. Spear and J. M. Jones, at Booneville; B. C. Myres, at Mt. Nebo Evan Benbow, S. C. Poindexter and Frank Hall, at East Bend; Noah Ford, at Elkin; Jos. Dobson, T. L. Talbert, H. C. Wilson and Benjamin Mackie, at Yadkinville; J. Q. A. Bryant, Will. C. DeJarnette and Jas. Holbrooks, at Trap Hill; A. G. Whittington, Benj. Calloway and Adam Staley, at Reddies River; S. P. Smith, Henry Warren and F. P. Parks, at Bear Creek; Jas. Gwyn, F. A. Harriss and C. L. Cook, at Edwards'; Jos. Gray, J. W. Hayes and G. F. McNiel, at Lewis' Fork; Phineas Horton, J. E. St. Clair and L. C. Furguson, at Elkville; James D. Tinsley, Presly Brown and George Wyatt, at Mulberry; John T. Finley, Stephen Johnson, C. J. Cowles and W. B. Segrist, at Wilkesboro; C. C. Jones, G. N. Carter and Welborn Gorman, at Riverside; Sam'l. F. Patterson, James C. Harper and Edmund W. Jones, at Patterson; and W. H. Malone, C. A. Cilley and G. W. F. Harper, at Lenoir, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions at the places named, to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company to be expended on the Yadkin Valley Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 15th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON, } Commissioners.

Salem N. C., Feb. 5, 1869. 16...8t.

SCHOOL BOOKS
AT BLUM'S BOOK-STORE.

A large assortment of
PRIMERS AND READERS.
Readers—The New Elementary Reader and N. C. Readers, Monroe's Readers and new series, New National Readers, &c.
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary Cornel's
Grammars—Smith's Bullions and Murray's English Grammar.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and [illegible] Arithmetics, and Key.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Goodrich's, Davenport and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, & Reader's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speaker, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cæsar,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CYPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills, Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios, Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge, Ink Erasers, Rubber Bands, Tape, Pencil Sharpeners, Inkstands, Elastic Bands, Tapes, Gum, German Silver Pens.

INKS!—Blue, Red, Blue and Violet. *David's Brilliant Carmine Ink* in stands. David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Pure White Letter, Counting House Common Journal, Extra Cap, Bill Paper, &c.
Docket Paper for Clerks of Courts, Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper, Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES,
A large assortment of sizes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,
Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.
American Tales.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches.
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

CHOICE
GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.
DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.
GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.
STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.
"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Wightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."
Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.
"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.
Yesterday, To-day and Forever.

POEMS.
COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT.
PARTING GIFT.
FLOWERS OF POETRY.
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.
All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunny Side Stories,
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie Lee Books,
Arabian Nights.	Gulliver's Travels,
Æsop's Fables,	Story Book of Wonders,
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners,
Hans Andersen's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Questions.	
Martin Rattler; or a Boy's Adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.	
Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.	

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S NOVELS.

Forest Exiles,	Boy Tar,
The Young Yagers,	Young Voyagers,
Ran Away to Sea,	Odd People,
The Bush Boys,	Plant Hunters,
Desert Home,	Bee Hunters,
White Guantlet,	Bruin,
Headless Horseman,	Castle of [illegible],
Lost Lenore,	Hunter's Feast,
Scalp Hunters,	Tiger Hunters,
Afloat in the Forest,	Boy Slaves,
Rifle Rangers,	Cotton Woods,

OLIVER OPTIC'S BOOKS.

Outward Bound,	Shamrock and Thistle,
Red Cross,	Ditmas and Ditches,

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HUMOROUS.

Original Anecdotes.—The Rev. John Hancock, of Lexington—grandfather of the patriot John—was famous for his services as an arbitrator in quarrels. He could [illegible] as well. Once visiting a [illegible], one of his best friends, in the forenoon, the good housewife got him a luncheon of brown bread and cider, and [illegible] whole cheese on the table that he [illegible] himself. Putting his knife to [illegible] he flourished in this way [illegible] doubtful how to begin, and [illegible] 'where shall I cut this cheese?' [illegible] you like,' was the answer. 'Then,' said Mr. Hancock, 'I think I'll cut it in my own house;' upon which a further supply was brought for immediate use, and the recent article transferred to his capacious saddlebags for home consumption.

Taxes as Preaching.—A few days since Dr. Grissom, Superintendent of the North Carolina Lunatic Asaylum, gave permission to a quiet and well disposed Lunatic to visit the city. On his return the Doctor inquired as to how he had spent his time, what he had seen &c. He replied that he had spent the most of his time in the Legislative halls, listening to the incomprehensible eloquence of the members. 'Well,' asked the Doctor, 'what do you think to them?' 'Why,' said he, 'I think them fellers ought to have been sent to this place.'—*Raleigh Giraffe.*

'Did I understand you to say that I was lousy, sir?' 'Oh no! I merely told my friend that when it rained lice in Egypt, I thought you must have been walking about there without hat or umbrella—that's all.'

A young Irishman, who had married when he was about nineteen years of age, complaining of the difficulties to which his early marriage subjected him, said he would never marry so young again if he lived to be as old as Methuselah.

'Sir, you are a fool!' 'Do you call me a fool sir?' 'Yes sir!'—'You do, sir?' 'Yes sir, I would call any man a fool who behaves as you do.' 'Oh! you would call any man a fool. Then I cannot consider it personal. I wish you good morning sir.

Love and Time.—'But, father, you know love makes time fly,' said an enthusiastic daughter, who was arguing in favor of a longer bridal trip than usual. 'Yes, my dear, I know it does at first,' replied the old gentleman; 'but you'll find in the end that time will make love fly.'

The Milwaukie *Sentinel* relates that a recent convert who thought that he had a call to the ministry decided that matter by spitting on a chip and flipping it up. If the wet side came up, he considered the 'call' genuine. It did, and another theological student was made.

A club, called the Lazy Society, has been formed in Bridgeport, Conn. It already numbers several hundred members. Two members have been discharged—one for striking a musquito which lighted on his face, and another for gaping too quickly and opening his jaws too wide. A third member was censured for running down the hill, but was let off on the plea that he was too lazy to hold. The society is in perpetual session.

Josh Billings says: "When a man ain't good for nothing else, I like tew see him carry a goldheaded cane. If he can't buy a cane let him part his hair in the middle!

A revivalist encountered a large sized African and asked him, 'My good man have you found the Lord?' To which, Sambo replied in a surprised manner: 'Golly, massa, am de Lord lost!'

'Sambo, where's your master?' 'Gone out.' 'Has he left off drinking yet?' 'Oh yes, he leave off two, three times this morning.'

An irritable man having been disappointed in his boots, threatened to chew up the shoemaker, but compromised by drinking a cobbler.

Candor.—A medical writer has lately asserted that 'physic' is the art of amusing the patient, while nature cures the disease.

The difference between Eugenia and the deposed Queen of Spain is, that one is a belle on the throne and the other Isabelle off.

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Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
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The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
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Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35-tf

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Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

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E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 12, 1867.

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